'Is it not true that the French,'being in the main an agricultural people, can take care of their silver better than we, who are specu-

'No, the French are a speculative people, too. When I was in France about ten years ago I was invited by a Mr. Philipart, who was out opening a new bank, to come there and see the subscriptions taken. George wasn't that gentleman's name Philipart whom we saw in France opening his bank?

the copper pool and made a smash of it, and killed himself; I think that was the himself; I think that was the man." Well," said Mr. Gould, "there might have been a quarter of a mile of people there in line. of all sorts, coming up to make their subscrip-tions. Some had \$100 and some \$500 and some a good deal more. It showed me that the French had confidence, and that they were also a specmetallism is that when things get tight over there and secole begin to withdraw their money they can pay them in silver, which is heavy, and it takes time to get it away. So there is no such drain as nations have which must pay right out in gold and gold currency. A few days of a check like that often brings a cober second thought to investors and deposi-tors and cools off a nanic. We must take care in this country that we do not get hold of se.

Is not that the case with Mexico?" "Yes, the Mexicans keep their gold and ship their silver. The two metals are required to now a prime question, and that the inte exsitement in England, which was all ayed by the pair of France, will cause a milder feeling than eradical sentiment which has for some time past prevailed among the extreme one-standard men. The United States will have a moral advantage in uniting with France and bringmg the silver question again to the attention of Germany and England. It ought to be done, and the combined action of the great civilized powers would steady extremists everywhere." Are you not disappointed with the degree of progress in Maxteo since the American

railroads were or aned to the city of Mexico?" "Mexico is not so rapid as we are: it comes forward slowly, but still there is a perceptible evement in the direction of activity. The Mexicans are a more industrious and especially a more frugal and thrifty people than we had been led to believe. Their climate allows them to get in a great deal of work." I believe that you did some railroad buildin: in Mexico "

Yes. I built jointly with others the Mexican Central, and I had designed in conjunction with Gen. Grant to build a railroad south from Mexico city, but on further looking into the matter I concluded to let it alone. I did not see that at that time or for the present it was a

States?

Air. Gould shook his head.

"We not only have the gem of countries."

sa'd he. "but we have a penale who are spiralide commercs: who buy as well as build, and who keep the whole nation well fermented by their industry, taste, and intelligence. I am a believer in the Angio-Saxon race. If we have a speak country, it is because we have an energation race." setto race."
Do you think we have too much railroad in the l'aited States?"
No. Not generally specking. In some lo-

Do you think we have too much railroad in the l'nited States?"

No. Not generally specking. In some local ties there may be not much railroad."

Have we too many Pacific railroads?"

That might be said if they only did business between the Atlantis and Pacific Oceans, but cash of these railroads makes a way business which greatly assists to pay expenses. No. I think we car, sustain the railroads we have, as the intermydiate regions rapidly settle un."

Do we have too much manufactures?"

No. I do not think that these political elections carry any more meaning than the temporary disaffection with what Congress or some one administration has been doing. It seems to me sometimes that we either ought to have lower elections or more of them: that is to say, if we could ture down a Congressional majority without appealing to the country to vote, the effect would be quicker and cheaper."

"Way did the neople of Nebraska Kansas.and so on so astori-bincity express their dissatisfaction at the late Congressional election?"

Because out there they have had some had times. The orops and weather were sagination at the late Congressional election?"

Because out there they have had some had times. The whole trouble was caused by Congressional them. And then a good many of them had changed their view on making so much tariff. The whole trouble was caused by Congressional them. And then a good many of them had the congression of the same them had the congression of the same them had the presention of the same them had the same the same the same the same through the contingent by the most direct and shortest route. But I do not see how a cannithrough the Isthmus can answer the expectation of investors, as well as our American rail-way systems, which go clear through the contingent by the most direct and shortest route. Bad have all the way business. Railroads and was called the same the same through the contingent by the most direct and shortest route. Bad have all the way business. Railroads and was called the same through the contingent by the most direct and shortest route. And have all the way business. Railroads and was called the same through the contingent by the most direct and shortest route. The same through the contingent with its pustiness and that is, letting the Southern States alone for the white man there to handle the African problem. Now I have been a good deal in the South and I think the same the same through the same of the Republican hariers did not keep this route and the same through the same of the Republican party was founded was that of the Republican party was founded was the of the same a way from it."
"Do you ascribe to anything in especial the nxiousness of the railroad managers now?"
"Yes, the Inter-State Commerce billiwas a low at the railroads, and therefore it struck it general confidence. The railroad business it he United States is to all other things like he mainspring in a watch. The various manuscuters, mines, business centres, and so on.

are nothing more than small cogwheels dependent upon the regular action of the railroad mainspring. We have been in the shelit
of doing business in one way ever since we besan to build railroads in America. The genius
of the system had become settled. Buddenly
Congress interposes a Commission and laws
to compel the railroads to change their husiness methods. The effect has been had."

"Do you consider that the inter-State Commission system will be modified, and perhaps ultimately laid aside. Out of the bad
condition of the railroads under this interference has come injury to the general business
system. So much money is invested in railroad property that when the pinch comes
there, it is communicated to all other forms of
business, and to banking especially. A panic
is people losing their heads.

"Are not the railroads tolerably harmonious
at the present time, as compared with their
nostifities, say of twenty years ago?"

"Yes. The Pool Commissioners of the trunk
iness are getting slong quite harmoniously.
Personal contentions are not much heard of in
our day among the controllers of the railroads.
The inter-State Commerce bill and other political interierences have hampered the working
of these roads in a healthy and matural way.

"Do you believe that there will be more
ather than lewer consolidations in the American railway system, such as the French and
Anglish have found convenient?"

"I do think so. The greatest stroke of economy in the amperican railroad system would be
to operate it all under a general management,
Excessive compelition, invasion of parallel
districts by other lines, the multiplication of
officers, all that is expensive, and a true economy would find some way out of it."

"In stallroads of the United States pay a
lower interest to their owners than any form
of property know of. Bankers would not be
sput-sided to lend money at the rate the railyoads are worked for income. There is Texas,
where I have been much interested for a long
time; taken as a whole that excens

at 8 per cent, or less. It is safety which money asks for, and that is the criterion.

"I understand that I exas is about equal to all the rest of the South in natural wenith?"

Not all of I exas is equally productive. The eastern part of Texas in the listitude of Fort Worth is a finely timbered country, where the long-lested pine grows a hundred feet high, and most extensive grows exist of it. I should rather think that a third, perhaps two-thirds of the business of the Missouri Pacific Railroad is in hauling timber. To the west of this timber district you have about 100 miles of very fine land for grain, cotton, and so on; then you have 500 miles of rising land not good for much but grazing. It is therefore not true that the whole of Texas, as some seem to think, is arable prairie and agricultural land. I am rather of the opinion that as a body of land, taken in one plece or view. Louisiana is richer than Texas. Texas, however, is gotting along very well. They will get \$30,000,600 this year for their cotton alone. But the Souther is feeling compelled to vary its industries. They are growing a great deal of garden vegetables for early consumption in the North all through the Southern States. They have some manufactures, and they are extending."

"Is Galveston likely to remain the principal per of Texas."

"Are you anything of a convert to Mr.
Risine's notion of an extensive trade with
Spanish and Latin America?"

Thave not been so enthusiastic on that
subject as somewhers. That is to say, I should
act like to build a South American railread
through the length of that continent if 1 expected returns from it in my lifetime. I hope,
however, that it will be built, if those willing
"Have you ever found any country which
yields are quality and regularly as ours? Is
there any piece of ground to match the United
States?"

"Is calveston likely to remain the principal
"That depends upon whether they can get
were of cannot not yet of fallesten.
They are still hopeful, and I think they may
come out all right.

"Is on twelfy the cleaning is communications?"
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THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATOR EVARTS PAYORS THE WORST FEATURES OF THE FORCE BILL.

He has no Confidence in the Intelligence and Integrity of the People of His Own State Who is November Voted a West of Confidence in Himself-He Takes Part of the Credit for the Purification of the Elections in the City of New York.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The Senate to-day resumed the reconsideration of the Election bill. Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) made an argument in opposition to it. He characterized the bill as an attempt to deprive the people of the control of their own elections, and to place that control in the hands of Federal officers. It was, he said, a startling proposition, and one which parriotic men should carefully weigh and consider. It proceeded upon the idea that the people could not be trusted. There was no other excuse for There was no other logical explanation of it. Whenever the people accepted that as the correct theory the Government would be ended people, and for the people," but of centralized The espionage system proposed by the bill was ris. It did not belong to the American people no place in its statutes. The fundamental idea of the bill was that the existing law for watching the people at elections stopped "short of effectiveness" (to use the President's expression), and that the defect must be cured by taking elections out of the hands of the people. Ho had seen recently, in a paper published in his own State, a statement of the account rendered by Chief Supervisor McClure, one ftem of which was \$5.053 for preparing instructions to be given to supervisors, the rate charged being ten cents per folio.

Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fia.) asked Mr. Jones whether the instructions given by Mr. McClure were in manuscript or in print. Mr. Jones said that there was nothing in the account to show whether the instructions were 1.860 copies of them sent out, and as

and the rest of the south in anternation of the control of the con

King

Of Medicines is what Wm. A Lebr of Rendarylla, Ind., calls licod's Farsaparilla, and with good reason Scrofula, in the form of white awellings, and sores con fined him to his bed for 7 years and kept him an invalle for it long years. His sufferings were intense, he feared be never should get well. But he read of sures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try this medicine. He was soon gratified to see the seres deerease, and to make a long story short, as the result of taking Hood's Farsaparilla faithfully, he has been en-tirely cured of ecrofula and given good health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

field by all druggiats. \$1, six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lewell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

that they are, and the Senate has so held on several occasions.

Mr. Evarts—That would lead to a very long debate, and I do not propose to enter into it at this time. The question relates to the policy or usefulness of this bill at large; and that consideration I have eliminated from the point which I am now discussion.

Mr. Evarts, in a further discussion of the pending motion, referring to the movement in New York city to purify elections, said that he had acted with Mr. Tilden, Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Peckham, and others until his public duties called him to Geneva. He also claimed that all the efforts in the State of New York in the direction of fair elections had been made by the Whig party first, and afterward by the Hopublican party, and had been obstructed and resisted by the Democratic party.

Mr. Wilson (Dem. Md.) took the floor to make an argument against the bill, but as he was somewhat indisposed, Mr. Hoar said he would not insist upon the continuation of the discussion to-day, but gave notice that after to-day he thought he ought to ask the Senate to six all the hours practicable until the bill was finished.

After a short executive session the Senate

House of Representatives. The House passed the Senate bill providing that in open steam is unches of ten tons or un-der one person may act in the double capacity of pilot and engineer.

Mr. Buker (Rep., N. Y.) called up Senate bill

products and carcasses theroof which are subject to inter-State commerce.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) carnestly opposed its remarkable measures ever presented to Congress. It was a proposition that the Government should take alsolute control of the whole inter-litate commerce. so far as it related to meets. Under its reivisions no cattle or hogs could be slaughtered or transported between States until a Government official had inspected them. Congress might as well give to one man the power and labor of the people. Why not recognize in the Government ple? If this measure were passed, let the poo-

plo? If this measure were massed, let the pooplo? If this measure were massed, let the pooplo surrender everything to the Government
and consess that they were incapable of attending to their own comfort.

Mr. Stockbridge (Rep., Md.), in advocating
the measure, said that its object way a give to
the people meast that were in condition for
human food and to take out of the markets
those meats which would have a tendenty to
spread disease among the human consumers.
From the Atlantic to the Facilic there was a
cry for pure food. Pure food did not mean
simuly that there should be no chicary it coffee
and no sand in sugar; it meant that the meats
that entered into consumption should not be
tainted with disease injurious to the human
being.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the
Whole on bills reported from the Committee
on Private Land Claims.

The bill reported by Mr. Wickham (Rep.
Ohio) to establish a court to adjudicate private
land claims in Colorado. Wyoming Arizona.

New Mexico. Utah, and Nevada was taken up,
and Mr. Wickham explained at length the advantages of the plan of adjud cation preposed
in the bill over other suggested methods of
sattlement and the necessity of finally determining these claims, which have been before
Congress and the courts for years and have
seriously retarded the development of the
States and Torritories affected.

The plan proposed by the body, he said, provided the most sneedy, most complete, and
most just method of sattlement yet proposed.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Feel
Dem., Ark, made a ratter personal attack
upon Mr. Mansur Dem., Mo., based upon that
gentleman's opposition to a bill reported by
the Committee on Indian Affairs for the relief
of the Choctaw and Chickasa, which have
event of the House, a newspaper article headei. The Colesaal Egotism of Congressman
Mansur, in which that gentleman was charged
with claiming to have instructed the turiff
message of President Cleveland.

Mr. Mansur, in reply, regretted that the genteman should have

toward any member. If he had been guilty of excitism his collectues knew it. Whatever he had had to de he had done to the best of his ability. As to what had taken place in renard to the volund's tariff message he had nothing to say. If in any way he had hed aught to do with it he was proud of it, and the country had re-ently approved it.

After further debate, the committee rose and the bill was agreed to, with an amendment excepting Arliona from its provisions.

Mr. McKinley (Rep., Ohio), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution to correct the punctuation of the Tariff act of 1890, relative to binding twine.

Mr. Dannell (Rep., Mina.), gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask the House to consider the Apportionment bill; and then the House adjourned.

PENSION OFFICE SCANDAL

The Investigation of Commissioner Raum's

Methods Resumed. WASHINGTON Dec. 13 -The House Committee which has been investigating the charges made by Representative Cooper of Indiana against the management of the Pension Office by Commissioner Raum, resumed its inquiry this morning, after an interruption of about three months. Green B. Raum. Jr., Assistant Chief Clerk and acting Appointment Clerk, was examined with reference to charges of favoritism shown Pension Attorney Lemon by the alleged appointment of his employees to clerkships in the Pension Bureau. Ho testified that no person appointed under the administration of Gen. Haum was employed by Mr. Lemon at the time of his appointment, with the exception of H. B. Ramey, whom he believed, though he did not actually know, was a clerk in Lemon's office. Ramey got his appointment through the civil service.

know, was a clerk in Lemon's office. Hamey got his appointment through the civil service, and so far as he know no one in the office knew famey was in Mr. Lemon's employ; and he did not now know positively that Ramey had been so employed.

Mr. Cooper asked if witness had ever talked with McGilley about the refrigerator company, he answered that a man named Cokor one day told witness's father, the Commissioner, that McGilley had told his son he had stock in the refrigerator company. His father know McGilley never had any stock, and asked witness to bring him to his office. In the office McGilley said he had never made any such statement, and that he never had and did not have any stock in the company. McGilley signed an affidavit to this effect drawn up by witness's assistant. Mr. Linenweaver. McGilley was in the service when tien. Raum became Commissioner. His last promotion was about two months ago, and after the affidavit had been made. The division chief recommended the promotion.

To Mr. Sawyer he said positively that Mr. Lemon had never recommended any person for appointment or promotion. He dealed to Mr. Cooper that any person had been appointed or removed merely upon the verbal recommendation of politic ans, and Mr. Cooper asked him to investigate the case of the removal of an examining surgeen of the Gosport lind.) He art, witness stating that he had no recollection of the case.

Mr. Lewis asked if Gen. Raum had appointed any person on the recommendation of a member of the committee.

The witness an-wered the question by saying Mr. Sawyer he seed entered on appointment, and Mr. Sawyer himself acknowledged it.

The Best Train for Buffalo. The new train on the New York Central is called the "Buffalo Special," is aving Grand Central Station every day at 7.50. P. M. and arriving in Ruffalo next morning at 7:50. Wagner vestible palece cars on all New York Central through trains—Ass. HE LEFT A SECRET TRUST. FAYRRWEATHER'S RESIDUARY RESATE

MEANT FOR THE COLLEGES.

Left to His Executors Absolutely to Avoid

Complications Like Those Over the Tilden Trust-Will That Stand in Law!-The Other Side Say It's an Evasion, Daniel B. Fayerweather, the wealthy leather manufacturer, who died last month, did not intend to give to Justus L. Bulkley. Thomas G. Ritch, and Henry B. Vaughan, his executors a million dollars each, or any other sum for their own personal use, notwithstanding the fact that in one of the four codicils of his will he gives to them and their heirs forever what-ever may be left of his estate after his other bequests are complied with. He meant it for a conditional gift, but the conditions are not named in the will, because Mr. Fuyerweather leared that his executors might encounter the

Mr. Fayegweather had in mind the contest over Mr. Tilden's will when be changed this paragraph by the following codicil:

cash and to divide the same equally among the several

corporations mentioned in the ninth paragraph of the

All the rest and residue of my estate, of whatmever of which I shall die po-ressed, and remaining after all the specific legacies in my said will and the several codicils thereto have been paid and all the provisions of said will and codici's have been fully\_complied with and carried into effect, I give, devise, and bequeath to Justus L. Buikley, Thomas G. Hitch, and Henry B. Vaughan, to them and their bairs forever. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my sent this lock day of November, 1851 It is almost certain that he exacted a promise from his executors that "they would hold

vert into cash and to divide the sum equally among the corporations named. In the will Mr. Favorweather makes specific bequests amounting to \$3,248,100, including passage, characterizing it as one of the most | the \$500,000 that it will be necessary to invest to secure the annuity to his wife and sister. It is not possible to say what the residue of the estate amounts to, but it is not likely that it is 44.000,000. In the will Mr. Payorweather expresses a doubt that the whole estate will amount to more than enough to pay the specific bequests.

presses a doubt that the whole estate will amount to more than enough to pay the specific bequests.

Neither of the three executors would consent to be interviewed yesterday, but Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the law partner of Mr. Ritch and his counsel in the contest that is to be made over the will, answered some questions put to him by a Sun reporter.

To the questions, "What is the value of Mr. Ritch think the value of his share of the estate is \$1.080,000, or anything like it," he said:

"I do not know accurately, but I judge the estate to be worth from four to five millions. An inventory will be required to determine exactly."

To the question, "Under what circumstances was the fourth codicil of the will aigned?" (the codicil unsted above, which was signed the day of Mr. Fayerweather's death), he said:

"These are matters for the Surrogate to decide justicially, and it is unprofessional to try case a corochand in the newspapers."

To the question, "Was Mr. Fayerweather under any obligation of any kind to leave to his exaccutors any share of his estate?" he answered:

"It was mot. Mr. Fayerweather was a wise, prodent man who had definite views which he wished to earry out, and he obliberately chose his methods."

The was not. Mr. Fayerweather was a wise, prodent man who had definite views which he wished to carry out, and he deliberately chose his methods."

To the question, "Is there any ground for the allegation that any undue influence was exerted to make Mr. Fayerweather dispose of his exists as he has done?" he answered:

"None whatever. Mr. Fayerweather had wise and generous purposes, which he did not wish hampered as has even the case in the Tilden will, and he selected these men, in whom he had confidence, gave them his residuary estate absolutely, and trusted entirely to their honor and a sund judgment. His purposes were strong and wise, and they will be faithfully carried out."

In answer to the question put to him by another reporter as to whother or not Mr. Fayerweather had given any lostructions to his executors in reached to the estate left to them Gen. Woodford said:

"The devise of the residuary estate to the executors wests the logal title thereto absolutely in taem. Mr. Fayerweather left a request that they would distribute it in their discretion anong educations! institutions. This request they will religiously observe."

At the office of Condert Brus. the counsel for Mrs. Fayerweather in the contest to break the will, it was said that the list of objections to the probate of the will was being respared and would be presented to the Surpogate tomorrow. The chief objection is alleged undue influence used on the day of Mr. Fayerweather he syrauuse. Thore is a law making all becauses to church or public institutions made within thirty days of death liberalism's death he left all his proporty absolutely to his lawrer. Then he wrote his death, he left all his proporty absolutely to his lawrer. Then he wrote his death, he left all his proporty at solutely to his lawrer. Then he wrote his death, he left all his proporty at solutely to his death in violation of the law. The will was before his death, he left all his proporty at the his executors with the understanding that it has excentry as violation of the

will in full in its last issue, and commented as follows:

"The concluding codicil, it will be noticed, was signed and executed on the last day of the testator's life, and when he was very near his cad. It is of such an extraordinary character that it has elicited a great deal of comment. Taken in its literal sense, it would seem to imply that Mr. Fayerweather was in too feeble a physical condition to make or alter a will at the time, but there may be explanations of it which will change the complexion of the case. The theory is advanced by some of his best friends that he quietly bestowed while living so much of his estate upon his wife, and perhaps upon others, that there will be no residentary fund to dispose of. They refuse to believe anything which will reflect upon the good judgment of Mr. Fayerweather. The executors decline for the present to say a word on the subject.

In case the will is sustained, and in case also the executors divide the residuary state among the colleges, Columbia will get \$500,000, Cornell \$500,000, Maryville College \$250,000, University of Rochester \$250,000, and Ambers, Weslevan, Williams, Dartmouth, and Bowdoin Colleges \$250,000 each.

TWO FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS. Lives Sacrificed to Disobedience of Orders. Los Angeles. Cal., Dec. 13.-A report has reached this city of a fatal accident on the Atlantic and Pacific Rallway, near the Needles, Thursday morning. The west-bound passenger train crashed into the caboose of a freight train. Particulars of the accident are meagra. The first report received here said the fireman of the passenger train and an unknown man had been killed. Another report received late last night says M. A. Thompson, a wealthy cattle breader of lowa City, was also killed, and that live other passengers were family injured. Wallaw W train. Particulars of the accident are meagre

A DB-years' Sentence. Conumbus, Ind., Dec. 18 .- The jury in the case of the State of Indiana against John Petillioit, charged with murdering his wife at the Western Hotel in this city on July 4, after being out ten hours, found him guilty and fixed his punishment at 99 years in the State prison at Jeffersonville.

## RIDLEYS'

Grand St., N. Y.

Grand St., N. Y.

OPEN EVENINGS. OPEN EVENINGS.

## Is ared that his executors might encounter the same trouble that arcse over the will of Samuel J. Tilden. Like Nr. Tilden he wished his estate to be used chiefly for educational purposes. In the original will there is this clause: All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, real and personal, of which I shall die postessed, I giva, device, and bequesth unto my executors, to have and hold the same in trust, asvertheless, to sell and convert into each and to divide the same smally among the saverthese.

TOYS! DOLLS! GAMES! BOOKS!

Fine Stationery, Fancy Goods, DIAMOND JEWEL-RY; also, SOLID GOLD and Silver Watches and Jewelry in every conceivable style, Eric-a-brac, Art Furniture, &c.

## DOLLS! DOLLS!!! DOLLS!!!

Dolls' Fairy Land for the Million.

From a Small Baby Doll to the Largest Bisque Doll, and for each Doll a complete outfit can be had.

Carpets and Furniture. 289 Grand St., Southwest Corner of Eldridge Street.

PRESENTS USEFUL FOR ALL.

Fancy Chairs and Rockers, Desks, Book Cases, Pedestals, Hat Racks, Music, Hanging, and Stunding Cabinets, Ladies' Work Tables, brass, plush-top, enamelled, painted-top, onyx, and polished-top Tables, Shaving Stands, and Smokers' Tublets.

RIDLEYS'

Carpet and Furniture Store,

RIDLEYS' USEFUL PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

> FANCY SUSPENDERS. IN CLASS COVERED BOXES, AT NOC. TO \$4,25. COLLARS AND CUPIS, DRESS SHIRTS, HALP HOSE, UNDERWEAR, CARDIGAN JACKETS, JEE

CLOAKS, WRAPS,

LADIES' TAILOR MADE SEAL PLUSII JACKETS ASTRAKHAN COLLAR, SATIN LINED, \$14.75;

PLAIDS, STRIPES, AND PLAIN COLORS, \$3.93, \$1.90, AND \$4.50; MUCH BELOW VALUE. CHILDREN'S PRESENTS.

500 MISSES GOOD CLOTH LONG CLOAKS, IN

HIGH AND LOW CHAIRS, ROCK-ERS, &c. OUR LINE SURPASSES ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS. A VISIT WILL 289 GRAND, SOUTHWEST COR, ELDRIDGE ST. REPAY.

N. B.---Open Evenings Until Christmas.

EDWD. RIDLEY & SON, EDWD. RIDLEY & SON

309. 3II. 3II 1-2 TO 32I GRAND ST.,

Covering entire block Allen to Orchard St.

Another of the Quartet Accused of Wreek.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.-Louis E. Ffeiffer who was President of the broken Bank of America and Vice-President of the American Life Insurance Company, and against whom a warrent was issued yesterday by the direction of District Attorney Graham, charging him with rehypothecating stocks and conspiracy with George F. Work and others to defraud and cheat the depositors and others interested in the bank and insurance company, was ar rested in this city this morning. Ball was fixed at \$20,000, but Preiffer was unable to secure bondsmen, and this afternoon he was taken to prison and placed in a cell in the same corridor with George F. Work, who was arrested has night on the same charges.

District Attorney Graham said this afternoon that it was his intention to keep the arrest of Work and Pfeilfer a secret until after the others had been apprehended, but that the matter teaked out as soon as Work was committed to prison. The hearing in the case, he said, would not take place until after Dungan, who was cashier of the bank, had been taken into custody, which his thought would be accomplished either to-day or to-morrow. In that event the hearing would take place on Thesday next.

Ex-Sonator John McFarlane, who was President of the America in the list of those for whom warrants were issued. He is a fugitive from justice on previously issued werrants, and his wh-reabouts is unknown except to members of his family. taken to prison and placed in a cell in the same

He Found 181 Pounds of Houry Under the Enver of His House. HARTFORD, Dec.13 .- For three years El enezer dams of South Wethersfield has seen a string of honey bees humming into a hole near the caves of his dwelling, but not until a few days ago did he wonder seriously what business the bees were driving at. Then he formed a projbees were driving at. Then he formed a project in his mind, called a neighbor, F. L. Welles, to aid him about it, and the two mainted to Ebenezer's garret. They set fire to a lot of suiphur and made a thick smoke, then sawed out a board from the attelloor, pulled away several other ones, and found a solid deposit of honey tetween the joints six feet four and two foet wide. They got 131 pounds of fine honey. The sulphur smoke had smothered all the bees.

Inducements at B. Hiela & Bon's. There are many excellent stocks of clothing in Grand etreet, but there is note that combines more qualities of excellence than that of \$\mathbb{R}\$. Stein \$\mathbb{R}\$ for, at \$458 and \$600 Grand street. This is one of the oil frame of Grand street with a reputation gained, and therefore a reputation to keep. As a secrial inducement to purchaser, during the holidaya they have arranged a number of gitts which are distributed with every purchase. This firm carries most extensive lines of meri, youths and boys clothes, se extensive that no customer could fall to be pleased. In addition to this guarantee of as fail to be pleased. In addition to this guarantee of entification every purchaser gets a gift. The children have ties reduced from as the a collection of toys as can be found anywhere.

As a result of this liberality and enterprise the shop is crowded all day and is the evening, and no one fails to purchase, as the tirm has everything in its especial lites. There is one feature of the stock that deserves special meabons, a large lot of handsome overgoals, about one passed in the stock that deserves a pacie in passed to the stock that deserves a pacie in passed to the stock of handsome overgoals, about one passed to the stock of the st

Covering entire block Allen to Orchard St. THE SHUT DOWN OF THE CLARK MI LA A Hope that the Trouble may be Settled

309, 311, 311 1-2 TO 321 GRAND ST.,

The aspect of the affairs of the Clark Thread Company was unchanged yesterday. Secretary Moore of the National Association of Mule Spinners remains in Newark, and he spent yesterday in sifting the stories of the striking spinners. He said the members of the company assured him that they always regretted any trouble with the men, and had always tried to do full justice to the employees. They admitted that the men in Mill 2 had grievances, but thought that the men in the other

ances, but thought that the men in the other mills did wrong in going out and throwing so many other employees out of work. He said the company acknowledged also the force of the assertion that no trouble had occurred before Mr. Naimsley was installed as superintendent, and promised to investigate all of the sworn grievances and to meet a committee of spinners on Monday.

One of the unwritten grievances against Ma. Waimsley is that he took Messrs. Hughes and Woods to task for going to Fall Hiver two weeks ago to consult with the Spinners' Association, and threatened them with discharge, in the presence of witnesses, if they ever repeated the offence. The spinners, while denouncing Waimsley in no measured terms, have refrained from asking for his discharge, and they say that they want his authority surbed so that he will be unable to earry out his inclinations to treat free-born workmen as alove.

alayer.

The spinners' committee held another conference with the officers of the company yesterday, and it was intimated that the trouble would be settled on Monday or Tuesday at the latest. All the company will say for publication is that the grievances have been thosoughly examined.

BOLD WORK BY CHICAGO THIEVEL Robbers in High Hote Hold Up an Old

Сикадо, Dec. 13.—The house of the noted Board of Trademan Robert Lindblem has been despoiled of \$5,000 worth of diamonds. Though kept secret until to-night, the robbery occurred Tuesday evening while the family was at dinner and the house brilliantly lighted. at dinner and the house brilliantly lighted. One of two men climbed the porch and entered through an open window while his companion watched from the street. Extraordinary cooleons and knowledge of the premises were shown. A discharged servant is suspected. Two robbers wearing allk hats and diamonds invaded an Ogden avenue street car last night and boldly held up Elijah West, who lives at 255 West Harrison street. The car was passing along Ogden avenue, between Monroe and Adems streets, when the men entered. They succeeded in setting a gold watch and some money. The car was crowded with people at the time. Mr. West is 70 years of age.

Not on Ephosian Matron. DETROIT, Dec. 18 .- John Prince, who died a week ago while under the influence of chloreform and whose body has been kept in the hope that he would come to life again will be buried to-morrow afternoon. His widow has at last given up all hope and believes him dead.

if the readers of "The Sun" will get out their old gald, aid sliver, aid jewelry, and send it by mail or express to me, we will send them by return until a certified sheet for full value thereof. Hence established in the

